APPENDIX III.

[*Vide* answer to unstarred question No. 24 asked by Sri D. Manjaya Hegde at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th December 1938, page 110 *supra*.]

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATION, KASARAGOD.

1. The garden of Sri B. Amrita Rao, vakil, Kasaragod, was visited and information regarding the manuring of coconut seedlings and the pruning of sapota plants was supplied.

2. A garden of Sri Aiman of Padi village, five miles away from the station, was visited at his request and advice regarding regular cultivation, systematic searching for beetles and manuring the trees with green-leaf manure and ash was given.

3. A garden of Sri Krishna Bhat, vakil, Kasaragod, who reported that some of his seedlings had died and wanted his garden to be inspected was also visited. In the garden white-ant attack was diagnosed. Sri Krishna Bhat was advised to add crude oil in irrigation water.

4. Sri R. S. Prabhu, Kasaragod, another garden owner, was advised how to plant one-year old seedlings.

5. Another garden belonging to one Janab Muhammad was visited. It was found that the death of the coconut trees was due to bud-rot. As the disease had advanced, the seriousness of the attack was explained to him and he was advised to cut and burn the crowns of the trees to prevent the infection of healthy ones.

6. The garden of Janab Parambat Muhammad was visited and he was advised to inter-cultivate and manure the trees.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATION, NILESHWAR.

Coconut seedlings.—Six thousand nine hundred and eighty-one coconut seedlings have been sold to neighbouring cultivators.

Tapioca.—This is a poor man's crop, the cultivation of which was unknown in South Kanara. It was first introduced by the farm staff in the neighbourhood and 5,765 setts of *butterstick* (superior variety) were distributed among the ryots.

Iron ploughs.—As a result of constant propaganda, ryots are slowly realizing the advantage of iron ploughs in the preparatory cultivation of paddy to reduce the cost of cultivation. Farm animals are hired out whenever they have no work on the farm and 15 acres have been worked this year in three centres.

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Improved seed.—The advantages of selected paddy seed from Taliparamba and Pattambi stations in preference to local seed have been well impressed.

Miscellaneous.—Whenever the ryots' gardens are visited, their coconut trees are examined for insect or fungoid attacks. The bleeding disease of trees on the river banks, and *Nephantis serinopa* attack on the sea coasts are common occurrences. Treatments for these diseases were demonstrated.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATION, PILICODE.

Ryots are constantly advised to use better ploughs for ploughing their paddy fields and during the year 1937–38 farm pairs with the monsoon plough and a skilled coolie for ploughing, were hired out for 65 days. Advice has also been given regarding manuring their crops, the desirability of growing fruit plants and combating diseases and pests. Nine ryots have planted graft mangoes in their respective gardens and the Farm Manager attended to the planting and manuring.

The coconut garden of Sri T. U. K. Thirumump received attention from the staff in the matter of manuring, inter-cultivation and combating shoot-rot disease in the coconut. The desirability of growing fruit plants like graft mangoes, cashewnut, etc., has also been impressed upon him who has now planted 12 graft mango plants and 300 cashewnut seedlings.

Sri O. K. Karunakaran of Cannanore, who has recently started a cashewnut garden at Pilicode, was given all the necessary instructions. Advice was also given regarding ginger and groundnut cultivation in his land.

Two pairs of animals with monsoon plough were lent to Doctor Achutan of Cannanore for ploughing his coconut garden at Pilicode.

Sri P. K. Adiyodi, whose coconut trees were infected with shoot-rot and bleeding disease, was advised about methods for its treatment and for preventing its further spread.